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~~Central Pacific railroad company.~~

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RAILROAD COMMUNICATION WITH THE PACIFIC,

WITH AN ACCOUNT OF THE

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD,

OR

CALIFORNIA:

THE CHARACTER OF THE WORK, ITS PROGRESS, RESOURCES,
EARNINGS AND FUTURE PROSPECTS, AND THE
ADVANTAGES OF ITS

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,

NEW YORK, MAY, 1867.

New York:

HOSFORD & SONS, STATIONERS AND PRINTERS,

57 & 59 WILLIAM STREET.

1867.





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YNAWBLI UNOYMATO

THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD

OF CALIFORNIA

Necessity for Railroad Communication with the Pacific.

The necessity for a Railroad to the Pacific has been recognized ever since the discoveries of gold on that coast drew thither large numbers of our most energetic population. The more recent discoveries of the precious metals, in quantities practically inexhaustible, both in California and the adjoining Territories, the advantages of a genial climate, prolific soil, and favorable agricultural capacities, and the prospect of an important trade with the populous Empires of Eastern Asia, have successively added to the original need for a more certain, cheap and speedy road across the continent. In 18 years, the Pacific States have contributed no less than a thousand millions of gold and silver to the store of the world's treasure; and the annual yield is now reckoned at upwards of a hundred millions. All this is a direct national boon; an immense addition to our material wealth and to the means wherewith we pay our debts. Already Oregon and California are sending us the produce of their fields, vineyards and fisheries, and give indications of supporting an immense population. West of the Missouri boundary there lies a vast expanse of country, rich in soil and minerals, as yet hardly explored. With one half of the territory, it has less than a twentieth of the population of the country. California alone with a population of ten millions would be no more crowded than New York State is with four millions, and the capacity of the half million square miles beyond the Missouri to support a population of two hundred millions can hardly be doubted. The half million of people in California would speedily jump to five millions upon the establishment of railroad communication; and the value of all property interests, both there and in the intermediate territories, would be largely enhanced. A railroad is the one thing wanting to shower a general blessing on the Far West.

There is a manifest disability in being obliged to send passengers, mails and freight to our distant countrymen, through the tropics and across a foreign country, and in receiving their products after traversing the Antarctic Ocean, in a trip of 18,000 miles, when we might have a short and pleasant road of our own. Four important interests call loudly for the great Internal Path to the Pacific Coast, each of which is to feel its quickening influence.

Its Effect upon Agricultural Expansion.

(1.) The country greatly needs at this time a vigorous increase of its industrial and productive powers. Our natural advantages of climate, soil, mineral and agricultural products, in the hands of an ingenious people, are enough to put us once more under easy burdens, and to heighten the average of wealth; while our form of government ensures an equable distribution of it. Two things are needed to give a new impulse to our productive capabilities; capital and labor; that is to say machinery and immigration. We want more men, more machinery, more roads and more culture. The nation, like its people in general, has even greater prospective than present wealth. Its land and minerals even more valuable than the soil which covers them.

"Consider," says the *N. Y. Evening Post*, "what has been accomplished within thirty years, since the general introduction of steam roads and steam vessels. The inventive faculty of the American people, backed by their restless energy, has opened up and improved, with all the appurtenances of roads, dwellings, fences, warehouses, merchandise, machinery, manufactures, and general comfort, if not elegance, a territory larger than the most powerful empire in Europe. While combatting the wildness of primitive nature, civilization, education, art and refinement have been encouraged with a prodigality befitting older and more opulent countries. By impressing into its service the inexhaustible forces of nature, the mind of man has attained what is really the highest measure of civilization. Thirty years more of such progress will leave but little of the virgin territory unsubdued, and there is reason to believe that the ratio of activity will constantly increase.

No other human agency, aside from the frame-work of government under which we have chosen to live in unity and order, is likely to contribute more toward our advancement than the stupendous work which is to connect the extremities of the country, and bring within easy access that magnificent third of our area lying west of the Missouri river—the Pacific Railroad. This great highway across the nation, bids fair to be completed within five years at the furthest, and probably within half that period. We may reasonably indulge an anticipation of being able to see a stream of summer tourists rushing across the great interior plains, and exploring the wonderful scenery of the Rocky Mountains and the snow-capped Sierra Nevadas, at the same time that the mighty tide of westward emigration sweeps along in its march toward the Pacific."

The attractions of the western half of our continent are so conspicuous that a thrifty people must soon be settled there. They have all the elements of success ready and waiting—productive fields, forests, fisheries, factories, and the richest mines in the world, a great trade with Eastern Asia—all that is needed is communication; and this the Pacific Railroad will give them.

Its Stimulus to Mining Enterprises.

(2.) Hardly less beneficial will be the influence of the Railroad on the Mining enterprises already existing there. A hardy and spirited population already dots the wide expanse between the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific, half of whose toil is spent in costly freights and in getting a meagre subsistence. It is our fortune to be the largest producers of one of the few things that are in demand all over the world, which we can still furnish cheaper than any other nation. It is a peculiar and sovereign virtue of gold and silver that they are accepted as the equivalents of value all over the world. They are used by the barbarous as well as civilized communities for hoarding, and the increase

of the supply makes but little difference in their standard value. The annual movement of silver to India and China is estimated at \$50,000,000, but little of which is returned. It disappears among the millions of Asiatics, and the demand for it is as great as ever. The *Times*, in speaking of our advantages in this respect, says:

The one product, which is in general demand at home and abroad, and the one which requires less labor to call forth, is also one of which we have an inexhaustible supply, and can produce with less cost than anybody else. Far away on the westerly third of our Continent lie embedded among the rocks and hills, over more than two hundred thousand square miles of territory, rich seams, and veins of gold and silver, which await only the cunning hand of man to separate them from their earthy matrix, and offer them to the grasping world. Nature, as if in her economy she had determined that nothing should be wasted to man's use, has hoarded among these rugged and barren solitudes the very treasures which have become by common consent the world's standards of value. The supply is even more inexhaustible than the demand. Every intelligent traveler who returns from these wonderful regions brings the same fascinating story. There is wealth unbounded, real metallic richness spread over thousands of miles; but the greater part of it is unavailable for the great reasons that at present living is costly and transportation of commodities high. Always the same unvarying theme; the immense resources to be gathered up, when the means of living and working shall have been cheapened! There is here no complaint about labor, so much as the want of roads, want of machinery, want of capital. Singularly enough, labor in countless abundance can be reached from the teeming and frugal populations of the old Chinese and Mongolian Empires. But the immediate need is not so much labor or capital as access. There is labor enough, and machinery enough, for a production three-fold its present volume, but what is most wanted is a railroad which shall cheapen the cost of all the elements which combine to produce this mineral wealth; or, in other words, to mine it at a greater profit.

"There is," says the *N. Y. Herald*, "no danger that the market will be glutted in our day with too much bullion. The interjection of two thousand millions into the world's store during twenty years has had but a slight impression upon its current value. We may go on supplying a thousand millions a year for the next twenty years without fear of reducing it below the limit of cost of production. The best estimates agree in placing our average yearly production for a decade at about a hundred millions. The authorities are not agreed upon the proportions contributed by the respective areas, but the following come very near the mark:

California and Oregon.	\$50,000,000
Nevada	16,000,000
Idaho, Montana and Washington	18,000,000
Utah and Arizona	6,000,000
Colorado	10,000,000
Total	\$100,000,000

All this produced under such costly conditions of freight, fuel, labor, management and fraud, that the net profit to the community is perhaps less than fifty millions; while the actual capitalists receive probably less than ten millions. Now, everybody concedes that the same capital, labor and machinery there present, would suffice to produce twice as much metal at half the cost, if the way was open to and from these commodities. What a prospect is here held up to the national future; two hundred millions of bullion at a cost of twenty-five millions! Ore can be mined and reduced in favored localities, that is to say where access is easy for \$10 a ton; but over the greater portion of the producing area it ranges from \$46 to \$75 per ton. They are plodding under the hard conditions of mule teams, and mountain roads; and as a consequence only the richest spots are worked, involving a continuous loss of time and money in prospecting and experimenting."

Important Bearing on the Trade with Eastern Asia.

(3.) The recent establishment of a successful line of steamships between San Francisco and the Chinese and Asiatic Empires, by way of the Sandwich

Islands, has added new interest and importance to the project of railroad communication across the continent. On this subject the *New York World* remarks;

"This enterprise promises to be an important one for American interests, since it is to bring us into closer business relations with a population of two hundred millions of people, who have a peculiar civilisation of their own, and traditions dating back even beyond those of our own race. The reports agree that this is but the beginning, the entering wedge, of a commercial intercourse which may easily enough, ere long, prove the greatest of our foreign relations. The Asiatic empires abound in productions which are in great demand among us chiefly the products of the cheap labor of their dense population, such as tea, silk, rice, spices vegetable fibres, etc. We, on the other hand, stand ready to produce in immense quantities articles for which there seems to be an unlimited demand among the inhabitants of Japan, China, and India, such as the precious metals, hardware, engines and fabrics. Of the former especially we can produce unlimited quantities. Hitherto, the French, British, and Hollanders have been keen rivals for this lucrative exchange of products; but it would be only just to American character to assume that we should, with equal chances, soon be able to command our full share of the benefits. As we now stand, the treaties place us on an equal footing with other foreigners; and nothing but the heavier capital and prior reach of the European nations has given them the larger portion of the trade. So long as we had to double the Capes, twice crossing the equator, the same as European nations, we could expect no great advantage, with our scantier manufacturers, and the tide of gold and silver setting from us. By the inauguration of this steamship enterprise and its complementary link, the great Pacific Railroad, a new condition is introduced into the problem. We have the shortest road to traverse between the two points of interchange, that is to say, a straight line. This line has also the advantage of coinciding with the isothermal belt round the world; and, instead of crossing the deadly tropics or passing through the Red Sea, it will hereafter be the path of safety as well as economy for the Europeans to cross our continent on their way to the antipodes. There is no limit to the shipping we can place upon the Pacific Ocean whenever it shall be required.

The Railroad as a Military and Civilizing Agency.

(4.) The national dignity, safety, and policy are concerned in the construction of the road, as well as its commercial interests. There are numerous hostile bands of Indians roaming over the interior of the continent, which need the constant supervision of the military power. There are also the Mormons whose loyalty to the Government is at best uncertain. The War Department has been at an immense charge, for several years past, for transportation of troops and supplies to protect our interests on the Pacific, and to maintain order in the Territories. All this will be much simplified, as well as cheapened by the introduction of the railroads. This alone would justify the Government in lending all necessary aid to the undertaking. It is a great national measure for making and keeping us one people.

Beside this, there are the social claims involved. The people on the Pacific coast are drawn from the East and are still bound by the strongest ties to the Atlantic States. It is not alone the key which is to unlock the mountain stores of treasure, but also to open wide the gates of trade and comfort—the way to home and relatives. It is to bring them within from four to six days of the places they knew in their youth. It is to banish a twenty days' ocean voyage, with its baking in the melting tropics, its Isthmus fevers, its shipboard discomforts; it is, so to speak, to mark a

period of deliverance to the people of the Pacific coast, who are practically further away from us now than are the people of interior Europe.

Inception and Growth of the Great Scheme.

The first practical step towards building a railroad across the Continent, was the introduction of a bill into the United States Senate by Colonel Benton, in February, 1848, providing for the location and construction of a Central National Road from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean—to be an iron railway where practicable—and providing for the application of the larger portion of the proceeds of sales of public lands to defray the expense. The terms of the proposal show that a very inadequate idea of the future greatness of the Far West was then entertained, but even this project received no active support. At that time there were no railroads west of the Mississippi—none, in fact, had reached it from the east—and the Erie Railroad was not completed. In 1850, under the patronage of the State of Missouri, a company was organized, and a railroad projected from St. Louis along the south bank of the Missouri to the western boundary of the State. The work progressed but slowly after the State ceased to advance the moneyed aid, and, in 1855, had reached Jefferson City, the capital of the State, about midway across it. In 1860, the outbreak of the War found it halted at Sedalia, about sixty-five miles from the Kansas line.

In the meantime, a more enterprising company of eastern capitalists had constructed a railroad from Hannibal, on the Mississippi, to St. Joseph on the Missouri River. A few years later, the far-sighted people of Chicago, with a view of intercepting the great trade with the Western States and Territories hastily pushed a road across the State of Iowa, terminating at Omaha. This road was completed in February last, and established, at that time, the longest continuous stretch of railroad toward the setting sun.

Upon the discovery of rich gold and silver mines in the celebrated Washoe Region, on the eastern side of the Sierra Nevadas Range, in 1859 and 1860, by which population and capital were rapidly drawn from California, certain enterprising merchants on the Pacific Coast, foreseeing that an extensive trade must spring up between San Francisco and the interior, which must eventually be extended across the Continent, combined to ascertain if it were feasible to build a railroad across this formidable barrier of snow-crowned mountains. After two years of exploration, in which several surveys were made, the Donner Lake Pass was selected as the most favorable route to be found within hundreds of miles; and in July, 1861, THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA was organized, under the laws of that State, with authority to construct a railroad to its eastern boundary.

Such was the demand for a through line of railroad to the Pacific, and such its importance for commercial, industrial and national purposes, that in July, 1862, Congress, under the Pacific Railroad Act, authorized the construction of a continuous line of railroad and telegraph from the Missouri River to San Francisco, and in order to facilitate such a gigantic enterprise,

authorized an issue of the bonds of the Government, proportioned to the length and difficulty of the work under construction, amounting in the aggregate to about half the estimated cost of building; beside alternate sections of public lands lying contiguous to the Route. A new organization—the UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY—was formed to build the eastern portion; and the CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA was recognized and authorized to receive the Government aid for the western portion. These two corporations were required to extend their lines until a through connection should be formed. Subsequent legislation authorized the Central Pacific Company to prolong its line westwardly to San Francisco by any route. Under these favorable auspices work was begun at Sacramento, the head of navigation, in February, 1863, and has continued without interruption ever since.

Railroad Routes to the Pacific.

No little confusion prevails in the public mind concerning the several lines of railway proposed or projected, which are to connect the Pacific with the existing network of communications, all of which, with more or less of distinction, are styled "Pacific Railroads." This confusion is further increased by the fact that various local and State railroad organizations have incorporated into their titles the term "Pacific." Four distinct lines of railroad between the Mississippi Valley and the Western Coast have been proposed, viz: the Central, the Southwestern, the Northern, and the Southern. Three are represented by companies already organized; on one only, the first named, has the work of construction been commenced. The proposed lines lie nearly four hundred miles apart, they have not the same terminal points, and are all predicated upon the supposition that one line will be insufficient for the immense traffic which must follow.

They are in the order of their significance as follow:

I. THE CENTRAL OR NATIONAL ROUTE—This is the route chosen by the Government, and, after examination, adopted for its patronage. It is already making rapid progress toward completion, and will probably be the only one built for many years to come. The main trunk line is composed of two parts, undertaken by separate and distinct corporations. The UNION PACIFIC R. R. Co., beginning at Omaha, on the Missouri River, will extend across Kansas, Colorado and the Rocky Mountains to the vicinity of Salt Lake City; and the CENTRAL PACIFIC R. R. Co., beginning at Sacramento, will extend across California, over the Sierra Nevadas, thence across Nevada and Utah, to the point of junction with the Union Pacific. The length of the main line is about 1,700 miles, (with the extension to San Francisco, 1,800), of which the Union Pacific Company is required to build 950, and the Central Pacific 750, in order to receive equal shares of the Government subsidy. The general course follows the fortieth parallel of latitude, and is, therefore, a short line, lying within the temperate belt, and is passable at all seasons of the year. San Francisco is the western terminus on the Pacific—the only commodious har-

bor along two thousand miles of coast. The Road passes through the existing centres of population, and will serve four fifths of all the population now living west of the Missouri; and it is reasonably certain that a chain of cities must grow up along its path.

The two companies engaged in constructing the main line—the Central Pacific and Union Pacific—are entitled to receive, according to the Acts of Congress, upon the completion of continuous sections of twenty miles of their respective portions, an issue of Government Bonds in the following proportions: between the Missouri River and the east base of the Rocky Mountains (500 miles), \$16,600 per mile; across the Rocky Mountains and Sierra Nevadas (each 150 miles), \$48,000 per mile; between these two ranges (about 900 miles), \$32,000 per mile; and beyond the Sierra Nevadas (127 miles), \$16,000 per mile. Upon portions where, by reason of natural obstacles, the road cannot be continuously completed; but where the work is mostly done provision is made for an issue of two thirds these amounts in advance. East of the Rocky Mountains, the line forks,—one branch leading to Omaha, connecting with Chicago; the other branch leading by way of Denver to St. Louis. In order to reconcile the various claims of several westward bound railroads, these two branches, with two smaller branches leading from them, connecting Sioux City, St. Joseph and Leavenworth, were also included in the Government subsidy, and receive grants of bonds as well as public lands for short distances.

The Companies engaged in these Congressional grants, which receive the national aid, are:—

THE CENTRAL PACIFIC, and **UNION PACIFIC**, constructing the main trunk line from Omaha, on the Missouri, to Sacramento, on the navigable waters of the Pacific, which will unite their lines in the vicinity of Salt Lake City (about 950 and 750 miles respectively).

THE WESTERN PACIFIC COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA, the western extension of the Central Pacific, connecting Sacramento with San Francisco (120 miles only).

THE UNION PACIFIC, EASTERN DIVISION (Kansas River Branch), which extends from the western boundary of Missouri to the Rocky Mountains, fifty miles beyond Denver; but receives bonds and land only to the 100th parallel of longitude.

THE SIOUX CITY AND PACIFIC, extending westwardly from the Missouri River to connect with Union Pacific. It is not yet located, but contemplates about one hundred miles.

ATCHISON AND PIKE'S PEAK, an extension of the Hannibal and St. Joseph to connect with the Union Pacific—about 100 miles.

The total amount of public lands appropriated for the construction of the through line is nearly 25,000,000 acres, divided between the two first named; or at the rate of twenty alternate sections per mile (12,800 acres), the minimum value of which is estimated at \$1 50 per acre, while much of it must be of far greater value on the western portion, from its forests and timber.

The principal obstacles to be overcome by this route are the mountain elevations which are to be crossed at 8,000 feet altitude for the easterly and

7,000 feet for the westerly range. Corresponding advantages are found in long stretches of level plains and prairies at intervals. The Central Pacific Company encountered its mountain section at the very outset. Seven miles east of the Sacramento terminus the ascent commences and continues for a hundred consecutive miles with grades averaging 75 feet to the mile nearly. The whole of the ascent is now made by the locomotive, and the feasibility of the mountain crossing is abundantly established. The Union Pacific have built about three hundred miles over the level Kansas plains, and expects during the present year to complete 200 more, to the Rocky Mountains. The two companies which have so energetically carried forward this line confidently expect to unite near Salt Lake City before July, 1871, or five years earlier than the limit placed by Congress.

• Proposed Roads unaided by Government Credit.

II. THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD Co. proposes to run a line from Memphis, by way of Little Rock and the Canadian fork of the Arkansas River to El Paso, and thence by the 35th parallel to San Diego, on the Southern boundary of California. A line of 600 miles along the Pacific Coast is also proposed to connect it with San Francisco. An eastern branch is also spoken of, to diverge in the Indian Territory and connect with the South-West Pacific Railroad of Missouri,—a local road now building, to connect Springfield, Mo., with St. Louis. The Atlantic and Pacific Company has lately been organized, but has not begun work on the road. It receives land, but no monied aid from the Government. Serious obstacles to be overcome by this route are the arid deserts of New Mexico and Arizona, where life is supported with great difficulty. The mountain passes are said to be lower, but the average departure from the mean level is believed to be greater than that of the Central Route. The region through which it passes has not yet been surveyed, but it is safe to say, that if ever built, the railroad will be very costly.

III. THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD is organized, but has not begun operations. It contemplates a line from the head of Lake Superior, at Superior City, with a branch from St. Paul's, along the Pembina country and the valley of the Saskatchewan, not far from the boundary line of the British possessions, to Puget Sound, in British Columbia. Among the chief difficulties to be encountered on this line are the severe cold and deep snows of the long winters incidental to such high latitudes. The country through which it is proposed to run is as yet almost an unbroken wilderness, but it is represented as being very fertile. This road also has the customary liberal grant of public lands, but no monied aid from the Government. Its construction is a matter of time as well as capital.

IV. THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD—Of which very little has been heard late years, contemplated a line from New Orleans and Galveston through Texas and the foreign territory of Mexico, to Guyamas on the Gulf of Mexico, fifteen hundred miles distant from San Francisco. It lies for a greater por-

tion of its length through the distracted Mexican country, and can hardly be resuscitated until the political affairs of that unhappy State shall have become more settled. It also has a grant of public lands, but no other aid from the United States government, and the Mexican government is not now in a position to assist such an enterprise.

Several other railroad organizations, both in California and in the Western States, since the action of Congress, have adopted, in various forms, the title of Pacific Railroad, which have no claim upon the Congressional appropriations of the national credit. THE GREAT NATIONAL PACIFIC RAILROAD, adopted and fostered by the Government is being constructed by the Companies mentioned in the first of the above paragraphs; of which the CENTRAL PACIFIC, and UNION PACIFIC, are the PRINCIPAL PARTS; *the former having in hand the Western portion, and the latter the Eastern portion of the main Trunk line*, as prescribed by the Acts of Congress, approved July 1, 1862, and Amendments approved July 2, 1864, and March 3d, 1866. The other Pacific Railroads so-called have no identity with the GREAT NATIONAL ROUTE, *and should not be confounded with it, as this is the only line being constructed under the supervision and patronage of the Government, and receiving the grants of Bonds, as well as land, for the purpose.*

The Central Pacific Railroad.

On the part of the Central Pacific Company the work has been prosecuted with great energy. The undertaking has been carried over all obstacles with steady persistence: twenty-two miles were completed in twelve months; thirty one miles in sixteen months; sixty-six miles in three years. In November last ninety-four miles were in actual earning operation, to within eleven miles of the summit, overcoming a rise of nearly 6,000 feet; and a large portion of the grading had been done upon the fifty miles next following—all embraced in the mountain crossing, and equal to 500 miles of ordinary railroad. For the first seven miles the Central Pacific receives the same Government subsidy as the roads East of the Rocky Mountains, \$16,000 per mile; for the next 150 miles of more rugged country it receives \$48,000 per mile, and for the remaining distance (600 miles nearly) \$32,000 per mile. The people of California have shown themselves so profoundly interested in the success of the Road that the State and municipal corporations have added to the resources of the Company,

The *New York Evangelist* thus speaks of the energy shown by the Central Pacific Company in surmounting the obstacles before them:

On the other end, the Central Pacific Company, less affected by the presence of war, and more earnestly inspired by the immense traffic which was waiting for the road pushed resolutely forward with all the energy and the means it could summon. California, though a young State, with hundreds of millions invested in her lucrative mining enterprises, scattered over thousands of square miles, found money enough to keep a small army of laborers employed building the road. The result is that in November last they had nearly a hundred miles of road in running operation. This, however, is equal in cost and expended energy, to five hundred miles over the level plain on the eastern end: so that to-day the western portion

of the road, notwithstanding it is so much farther from the base of supplies, is relatively farthest ahead. Both are so far done, and have such powerful stimulants immediately before them, that with the munificent Government encouragement, the gap will be rapidly closed. We may already reckon upon the time when the locomotives will be courting across the great interior plains, over the two mountain vertebra bearing with them the blessings of civilization, peace, and settlement one way, and a rich tribute of mineral wealth the other.

Crossing the Sierra Nevadas.

The *New York Tribune* gives a more minute and circumstantial account of its progress up to March, 1867, as follows;

CROSSING THE SIERRA NEVADAS.—The chief difficulties apprehended in the construction of the great railroad to the Pacific, high mountain crossings and winter snow obstructions prove, upon practical test, to be not at all formidable. The two mountain ranges have to be crossed at elevations of over 7,000 feet, or nearly three times the height of any railroad line built on this continent. Experience shows that it is entirely practicable, and that the deep snows are not likely to prove very serious obstacles. The Central Pacific Railroad of California, the Western End of the Great National Route, commencing at Sacramento (tide-water) in 1863, encountered, at the outset of its career, the mountain difficulty in its worst form; the dreaded Sierras had to be overcome within the first hundred miles. In November last, however, it had carried its track nearly to the summit, and had demonstrated the feasibility of the whole mountain passage with less average engineering resistance than is met in crossing the Alleghanies, thus disposing of one of the twin fears. During an unusually severe winter just closed, it has successfully operated the road as far as built, and could have done so over the mountains with equal ease. It has had large working parties on the Summit Pass, so as to convince its officers that the other fear of impassable snow-drifts is equally needless. Only three days have the trains failed to make the regular trips, from snow, which is far less interruption than has attended many of the Atlantic lines.

The whole mountain ascent and descent is now under construction, and nearly graded, developing a feasible and favorable line, the most difficult portion of which is now running. From Sacramento to Cisco Station, the present terminus, is 94 miles, in which 5,511 of the total 7,042 feet of ascent is made. This portion embraces the heaviest and costliest portion of the work. The ascent is continuous; once gained, the elevation is never lost, the average rate being 75 feet to the mile; the maximum, 116 feet to the mile, of which there are but $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The bulk of the heavy grade is at 105 feet to the mile, with numerous level intervals interspersed. Thirty per cent. only of the distance is occupied by curves, none of which have a radius of less than 573 feet, or 10 degrees. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has 17 miles, in two stretches, of 116 feet grade, with curves of 400 feet radius; and the Virginia Central for many years worked, with the unaided locomotive, grades of 296 feet to the mile, and ruling curves whose radii were 300 feet. By crossing from one spur and ridge to another, piercing by a number of short tunnels and deep cuts where necessary, the line has been made available for passenger-trains to run at 25 miles an hour, and freight-trains at half that speed. The time consumed in making the trip, including stoppages, is six hours, with ordinary engines and trains.

Progress of the Tunnelling and Excavation.

From Cisco to the Summit, most of the heavy rock cutting is now done. The crest of the ridge is pierced by a tunnel of 1,658 feet, the longest on the road, of which only about 500 feet remain uncut, and at which men are working night and day, excavating at the rate of fifty feet per week. East of the summit the descent is much easier, the great interior basin being elevated 4,000 feet above the sea level. In 14 miles there is a fall of 1,100 feet, after which there is a gentle slope, nowhere exceeding 45 feet to the mile, eastward toward Salt Lake. There are, including the Summit Tunnel,

14 tunnels (in all 6,000 feet) on the portion now grading, two thirds of which have been cut out. Provision is made in the larger tunnels and heavy cuttings for a double track, which, from present indications, will be necessary at no distant day to accommodate the growing traffic. Ten thousand men, mostly Chinese laborers, are employed on the work, the heavy parts of which are in a forward state, and it is confidently believed that in January next the locomotive will be traversing the plains of Nevada.

The following table will show the rate of progress and the elevation above the sea level:

	Miles.	Feet.
Jan. 1, 1865, to New Castle,	81	930
May 13, 1865, to Auburn,	26
June 10, 1865, to Clipper Gap,	42	1,800
Sept. 4, 1865, to Colfax,	56	2,448
May 8, 1866, to Secret Town,	66	3,415
July 10, 1866, to Alta,	73	3,625
Nov. 29, 1866, to Cisco,	94	5,911
July, 1867, to Summit	105	7,049
September, 1867, to Virginia Station, estimated,	150	5,800
July, 1868, to Humboldt, "	250	4,000
December, 1870, to Salt Lake City, "	725	4,285

Cost of Construction and Equipment.

The estimated cost of a single continuous line from the Missouri to the Pacific coast, 1,700 miles, was a hundred millions. Half of this sum (\$49,353,160) was by Congress appropriated from the national credit for the purpose, to be divided equally between the two principal companies, the Union Pacific at this end, and the Central Pacific at the other. Ten millions more were devoted to the smaller branches in Kansas. The eastern link of the main stem, by reason of its greater length of level plain is required to build 950 miles of the easterly portion; while the Central Pacific Company has the remaining 750 miles of the western portion in order to receive its equal share of the fifty millions. Each company has the privilege of building as fast and as far as it can until they unite.

Referring to the financial burden of so stupendous a work the *Tribune* again says:

The original estimated cost of building the road across the Sierras was but slightly above that of the most expensive railroads in the country where the right of way had to be purchased at considerable cost; and compared as follows:

Boston and Providence Railroad cost per mile,	\$81,273
Boston and Lowell Railroad cost per mile,	73,638
New York and Erie Railway, about	80,000
Hudson River Railroad, about	80,000
Central Pacific (Mountain Division), estimated	88,400

Up to the 1st of January last the Central Pacific Company had expended in building the 94 miles in operation, together with about a third of the preparation upon 26 miles additional, and for a liberal equipment of rolling stock, nearly \$15,000,000 (\$14,558,714.) Fifty miles additional, or about 150 in all, will, it is confidently expected, be running by October next, which brings the road to the comparatively smooth ground. The total construction-cost of this mountain section will be about \$15,000,000, or at the rate of \$100,000 per mile. The rest of

the distance to Sa Lake City, 575 miles, can be constructed for about \$60,000 per mile. The difference in the prices of labor and iron, sufficiently accounts for the increase upon the original estimate. About \$5,000,000 more will have been expended by midsummer for labor, rail, and equipments, most of which is either on the other side or *en route*. The bulk of the engineering difficulties, it will be observed, has already been overcome; and by far the most costly and rugged resistance left behind. Rails are already being laid east of the summit, ready for the advance when the tunnel is opened.

Prospects of Remunerative Business.

The same journal, in alluding to the natural traffic of the Central Pacific, remarks:

Such were the imperative demands of the local transportation between California and the mining regions east of the Sierras, that a steam road even at this cost was an economy. It has been estimated that the wagon freights across the mountains in a single year, before the commencement of the railroad, amounted fully to \$13,000,000; which would of itself, without any increase, be a sufficient motive for building a railroad. If we consider the enormous through travel which is to pass to and fro between China and Europe—the natural expansion of the Western States and Territories; the stimulation which must follow the mining enterprises; and the equally important national, military, social and civilizing advantages to be reached—the railroad becomes a pressing necessity; and the liberal subsidies of the Government to such a work of internal improvement seem eminently wise and proper. Thus far the California projectors have pushed on their half of the work with commendable vigor and steadiness; and in a few weeks will have easy work before them. The law requires that the road shall be substantially built, of the best American materials, and in such a way as to be of its semi-national character.

The following table will show the actual net earnings of the road as it progressed up the mountain side, after the payment of operating expenses, for the past two years, with an estimate for the present year, based upon the same rate of increase; and the relation of the earnings to the interest charges assumed by the road, upon the supposition that the whole amount of bonds authorized will have been issued:

Date.	Av. miles running.	Net earnings (gold.)	Int. payable on bonded debt.	Av. net earnings per mile.	Av. debt charges p. m.
1865.....	40	\$280,272	\$102,111	\$7,000	\$2,550
1866.....	75	655,838	125,880	8,750	1,672
1867.....	150	1,600,000	545,160	10,937	2,638

Thus it will be seen that the road would be abundantly able to pay the interest upon the entire cost of construction and equipment; but as the general Government and California corporations have assumed the larger portion of the interest charge, the Company is able to carry over a handsome surplus to the construction fund. As the heaviest expenditure is now made, and every extension of the road adds to the value of the whole, by decreasing the ratio of operating expenses at the same time that it multiplies its own natural business, the point of financial difficulty has been passed. Once across the mountains a whole scheme of industrial enterprises in Nevada and Idaho stand ready to be quickened into activity, which have hitherto been beyond the limit of profitable working. With the topographical, climatic and financial difficulties subdued, the Central Pacific Railroad of California becomes a settled and imminent success. In its outlays, it is worthy to be noted, the Californians are fortunate in being able to command large numbers of cheap, serviceable Chinese laborers; and also in the fact that the iron and heavy freights can be shipped round the Horn at less cost than it would take to send them to the Missouri.

Of course a railroad that is able to pay the interest upon its cost, even while in its infancy, would be regarded as exceedingly profitable, even if the whole burden were borne by the road itself. When, however, we consider its constantly increasing business, and that the cost of construction is so widely distributed, its financial success is most assuring.

Exhibit of Past Earnings.

The *New York Financial Chronicle*, a very careful and trustworthy authority, speaks thus of the financial prospects of the Central Pacific, on the portion so far as completed :

The officers in charge of the construction of the road are very sanguine that they will be able to complete the railroad over the Sierra Nevadas by autumn; hence to a point fifty miles east of the great bend of the Truckee River, a further distance of about 82 miles, 233 miles from Sacramento, during the year 1867; and to Salt Lake, about 675 miles from Sacramento, in three years thereafter, where it is hoped to meet the road being built from the east. The present financial condition of this enterprise is best seen in the following table of earnings from January, 1865, to December, 1866, showing the gradual growth of business as the line has been extended from point to point :

Months.	1865			1866		
	Gross Earnings.	Operating Expenses.	Net Earnings.	Gross Earnings.	Operating Expenses.	Net Earnings.
January...	\$11,040 89			\$25,759 14	\$10,708 19	\$14,965 25
February...	10,479 55			29,772 13	9,916 47	19,855 66
March.....	15,330 26			44,469 92	12,988 85	31,476 07
April.....	20,076 26			52,993 17	13,018 17	39,980 00
May.....	22,939 86	93,447 77	219,956 38	65,115 83	15,507 64	49,608 19
June.....	32,429 07			67,429 87	16,001 23	51,428 55
July.....	35,683 38			84,756 89	18,367 76	65,888 63
August.....	39,247 42			111,770 85	25,148 32	86,622 03
September..	60,802 62			114,400 00	25,168 56	89,231 44
October...	65,925 84			127,065 96	18,554 55	108,511 41
November..	48,083 40	13,994 15	34,089 25	66,286 96	20,234 55	66,050 41
December..	40,454 45	14,227 61	26,226 84	55,257 33	22,992 58	32,261 75
Total...	\$401,942 00	121,659 53	280,272 47	865,016 96	209,138 87	665,883 09

This exhibit is very satisfactory, showing the gross receipts for 1866 to have reached \$365,016 in gold, of which two-thirds was net profit. The decrease in the earnings for November and December was owing to the interruptions to traffic by the settling and washing of the new made embankment during the unusually heavy fall and winter rains. Experience upon the completed portion of the road is said to have shown that after the first winter this difficulty is wholly overcome. If we were to take the net earnings for July, August, September and October, (during which time as will be seen from the above statement the road was worked to Alta) as a fair estimate of the probable future receipts on that portion of the road, we will find that on this seventy-three miles the net income would reach over one million dollars a year.

It will be observed that the ratio of operating expenses to the gross earnings is less than 30 per cent., while in the Atlantic States it ranges from 65 to 85 per cent. This is partially explained by the fact that the rates for transportation are *five times those of the Atlantic States, being ten cents per mile for passengers, and fifteen cents per ton per mile, for freight, in gold*. The operating expenses are but little greater, and constantly decrease in ratio as the road progresses. The management of the road has been exceedingly frugal, notwithstanding some exceptional outlays attending a new line under untried conditions.

The following Table of Earnings and Operating Expenses of several leading Railroads, for the past fiscal years, from the *Stockholder*, illustrates the remarkable advantages enjoyed by the Central Pacific in this respect :

NAME OF ROAD.	Date.	Miles operated.	Gross Earnings.	Expenses, including Taxes.	Per Cent. age of Expenses to Earnings.
Atlantic & Great Western Railway...	1866	507	\$4,888,489 86	\$3,522,460 23	72.80
New York Central.....	1865	657	13,976,524 39	11,220,809 94	80.39
Do. Do.....	1866	692	14,596,785 68	11,335,673 24	77.66
Philadelphia and Reading.....	1866	556	10,902,819 00	6,888,747 00	61.80
Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati....	1865	138	2,386,132 50	1,550,622 29	64.90
Bellefontaine.....	1865	202	1,675,164 96	1,274,225 45	76.07
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago....	1866	483	7,467,217 56	5,147,686 54	68.90
Erie.....	1865	797	15,484,774 72	11,154,980 46	72.27
Cleveland & Pittsburg.....	1866	225	2,351,905 83	1,697,179 47	72.00
Pennsylvania.....	1865	550	17,459,169 49	13,270,058 54	76.00
Do.....	1866	559	16,583,832 49	12,790,669 54	77.13
Michigan Central.....	1866	328	4,416,490 51	2,808,375 92	63.20
Chicago & North Western.....	1865	980	6,820,749 75	4,621,361 84	67.75
Ohio & Mississippi.....	1865	340	3,793,605 45	2,772,597 45	73.10
Central Pacific.....	1865	* 40	401,942 00	121,659 58	30.25
Do. Do.....	1866	* 75	865,016 96	269,133 87	24.18

* Average for year.

Estimate of Business for the Current Year.

As the *Evangelist* well says:

A better indication of the probable traffic of the road during the present year is found in the earnings of 73 miles during August, September and October, 1866, when the freight could be teamed across the mountains with more facility:

Date, 1866.	Gross Earnings.	Operating Expenses.	Net Earnings.
August.....	\$111,870 35	\$25,148 32	\$86,622 03
September.....	114,400 00	25,168 56	89,231 44
October.....	127,065 96	18,554 55	108,511 41
Total.....	\$353,286 31	\$68,871 43	\$284,385 88

Or at the rate of \$1,400,000, in gold, per annum: three-fourths of which was net profit, to be applied to payment of interest and further construction. This is unparalleled in the history of industrial enterprises of the kind. Supposing the volume of business to remain the same, the Company would be earning, by July next, with the same transit rates, *over two millions a year, of which three-fourths would be net profits.* But, in fact, there is good reason to believe that the traffic will be doubled or quadrupled when the entire mountain draught can be done by the steam-horse; so that without estimating the through travel which must then fall to its share, the legitimate business of the road is enormous.

The New York *Commercial Advertiser* gives a prospective glance at the future business of the road in the following form:

In order to understand what guarantees of success the Central Pacific has, it is only necessary to look at the following statement of earnings from local business, upon an incomplete fragment of the road, from which the freight and passengers had to be forwarded by wagon teams—a great portion of the time with difficulty:

Year.	Average Miles Running.	Net Earnings (Gold.)	Annual Interest Liabilities.	Surplus Applicable to Construction F.
1865.....	40	\$280,272 47	\$102,111 14	\$178,161 33
1866.....	75	655,858 09	125,880 00	530,508 09
1867.....	150*	1,454,842 00	545,160 00	909,682 00
Total.....		\$2,390,996 56	\$772,651 14	\$1,618,346 42

* Estimated on basis of 1866.

It will be observed that while its earnings are heavy, the interest engagements of the Company upon the portion of the road completed are very light, about two and a half per cent. only of the total cost of construction and equipment. There have been few roads built upon such favorable conditions as this.

It should be noted that when the California State Line is reached, the Road is in the vicinity of the famous Washoe region, containing the most valuable mines in the world—having yielded over twelve millions of gold and silver, for each of several years past. It is the seat of an active population, and will receive its supplies, as well as large quantities of timber, over this rail

road. The Government Commissioner of Mining Statistics reports that its forty-six companies consume, for mining and smelting purposes, timber and lumber valued at one million dollars per year.

Construction Resources.

To meet the requirements of so costly an enterprise the people of California have given their faith, their substance and their energy, and this Company has thus far found itself able to keep a large force upon the work, and hopes to largely increase it, now that the chief difficulties which might deter private capital from such an investment have been disposed of. The following is a Schedule of the Company's Resources, upon the Mountain Division (about 150 miles), showing the proportion bearing no interest, and that for which the Company is liable:

CONSTRUCTION RESOURCES.		<i>Interest Liabilities of Company.</i>	
Subscriptions to Capital Stock, (mostly in gold).....	\$3,000,000		
Net earnings, after interest payments, 1865, (gold).....	178,161		
" " " 1866, ".....	890,808		
" " " 1867, " estimated			
on basis of previous year.....	773,636		
Donation City San Francisco, 30 years' bonds.....	400,000		
" Sacramento 30 acres, including valuable			
water front, for depots, wharves, shops, &c.....	800,000		
U. S. public lands along the line 2,000,000 acres, mostly in			
valuable timber, minimum valuation.....	8,000,000		
U. S. Government Bonds 6 per cent.; interest paid by			
U. S.	7,386,000		
State Aid Bonds; interest paid by California.....	1,500,000		
Central Pacific Convertible Bonds, 7 per cent. (gold), 1864.	1,500,000	\$105,000	
" First Mortgage Coupon Bonds, 1865; six			
per cent. interest (gold), payable in New York.....	7,386,000	440,160	
Total resources for 156 miles.....	\$26,854,300	Total...	\$545,160

It will be seen that only two of these items bear interest for the payment of which the Company is annually chargeable. The whole interest liability upon this schedule will be but \$545,160 in gold, when the whole amount of First Mortgage Bonds to be issued upon this section of the Road are sold; while its net earnings, by a moderate estimate, will be three or four times that sum.

Surveys and Estimates for the Extension to Salt Lake City.

The line, as surveyed from the Eastern Base of the Sierras to Salt Lake City (600 miles), gives such a favorable location that it is confidently believed the remainder of the line can be built on such easy terms as to keep the Company's interest liabilities down to the ratio of the first 150 miles, or less than two and a half per cent. upon the total cost. The assistance from the national government for this distance is \$32,000 per mile; while a great proportion of the distance can be built for \$50,000 per mile, as the variation from the mean level does not exceed five feet per mile, for continuous stretches of a hundred miles, and in no place exceeds forty-five feet per mile for short distances.

The Company hopes to increase its force of ten thousand men to fifteen thousand during the present season, when progress over the plains will be very rapid.

This will give the Company a Great Trunk Line across the Continent, following the isothermal belt, nearly 800 miles in length, at a cost for construction and equipment of less than sixty millions of dollars; but worth in earning power a very much greater sum; as the peculiarity of its location forbids anything like advantageous competition. Of this sum the Government will have furnished nearly half, which, from the very easy terms of repayment, becomes almost a gift. The earnings of such a road, so fortified against the ordinary contingencies supposed to attend railroad enterprises, will by all reasonable calculation, be amply sufficient to pay the current liabilities, and provide for the indebtedness of the Company much faster than it will mature. The annual interest upon the Company's Bonds, for a road controlling such an immense traffic, must be considered as trifling compared with its revenues. Among the ulterior resources of the Company are ten millions of acres of land lying contiguous to the road, much of it worth a hundred dollars an acre, from its growth of timber in regions where wood is scarce. Coal, Iron, and mineral lands are also situated along its course.

Central Pacific Railroad Company's First Mortgage Bonds.

By the original Act of Congress to aid the construction of the Pacific Railroad (July, 1862), the advances of the Government were made a first lien upon the Road, its property, etc.; and it was provided that the several Companies embraced in the Act should transport the government mails, messages, troops, supplies, etc., at their regular rates; half the compensation to be paid in cash, and the balance applied to the liquidation of their indebtedness to the Government; until the whole line should be completed, when five per cent. of their net earnings should also be so applied, until the whole amount should be repaid.

It became evident, however, that the best interests of the country, and of the Government, required the earliest practicable completion of the great enterprise; and as a further inducement to private capital, Congress, in July 1864, amended the general law, *so as to waive the prior lien of the Government upon the Roads, in favor of such claims as private capitalists and investors might assume.* In other words, the Companies building the National Pacific Railroad were authorized "to issue their First Mortgage Bonds on their respective railroads and telegraph lines, to an amount not exceeding the amount of the Bonds of the United States," granted for the same purpose; and it was provided that "the lien of the United States Bonds shall be subordinate to that of the Bonds of the said Companies." The Government, by this Amendment, surrendered its own prior lien, and substituted in its place that of the First Mortgage Bondholders; being satisfied to look for the repayment of its own advances, mainly to the services of the Road, and a small percentage of the future traffic extending over a long series of years, on the conditions prescribed by the original Act.

In accordance with the provisions of this Amendment the Central Pacific Railroad Company are now issuing their FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, having THIRTY YEARS TO RUN, and BEARING INTEREST AT THE RATE OF SIX PER CENT., INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN COIN, in the City of New York; upon that

portion of their railroad lying within the State of California—the most valuable link in the great National Pacific Railroad. They are issued only in amount equal to the Government Bonds issued to aid the construction of the same section, viz: \$16,000 per mile upon the first seven miles, and \$48,000 per mile upon the remaining distance to the State line; or less than one half the actual cost of construction, and one third the cost and value of the Road and equipments pledged, for their redemption. They are in Bonds of \$1,000 each, with semi-annual gold coupons attached, payable in the city of New York: and are OFFERED, FOR THE PRESENT, AT 95 PER CENT. OF THEIR PAR VALUE, IN CURRENCY, with accrued interest from January 1st, also in currency.

Advantages and Assurances of the Bonds.

As will have been seen by the foregoing statements, these Bonds commend themselves to capital seeking a safe, permanent and remunerative investment, by the following important considerations:

(1.) The national character of the enterprise, and the fact that the United States Government will have invested \$25,000,000 in the completion of the Road of this Company, upon a lien subordinate to that of the First Mortgage Bonds, place their stability and safety beyond reasonable question.

(2.) The Central Pacific Railroad forms THE SOLE WESTERN LINK of the only route to the Pacific, selected by Congress, and aided by the issue of United States Bonds. It becomes, therefore, the Natural Gateway between San Francisco and the Eastern States, through which the entire Overland travel and traffic must pass.

3. The most difficult and costly portion of the Road is built; the remainder is easy and comparatively inexpensive. The engineering and operating difficulties upon the 94 miles now running, have been so successfully overcome, as to render it certain that the line can be worked easily, cheaply and regularly. The fifty miles additional, to be completed during the coming season, will impart further value to the whole.

(4.) It enjoys a large, exclusive, and lucrative business as far as built, and its favorable location forbids all danger of competition. The local trade between California and Nevada and Idaho alone, must make it one of the most profitable lines of railroad in the world, independently of the through connection with the East.

(5.) Its very advantageous rates of transportation, payable in a metallic currency, together with very efficient and careful management, have given it an average profit three times greater than the best eastern roads—the operating expenses for the past year being less than 25 per cent. of the earnings!

(6.) In consequence of the aid it receives from the General Government, from the State of California, and from municipal corporations, the annual interest obligations which the Company are called upon to assume are very light. The net earnings upon an average of about 75 miles, in 1866, were nearly three times the amount of annual interest liabilities to be assumed in building it, and were \$285,000 more than the annual interest on the entire amount of first Mortgage Bonds which the Company can issue upon the first 150 miles!

(7.) Published statistics show that the First Mortgage Bonds of leading railroads have, for six years past, been less liable to fluctuations, and have maintained a higher average selling price at the New York Stock Exchange than even the securities of the Government. The First Mortgage Bonds of the Central Pacific R. R. Co. possess characteristics which render them superior to any other class of Railroad Bonds, and may be expected to command additional value from their extraordinary guarantees of ultimate security and regular returns.

(8.) They cost about ten per cent. less than the cheapest six per cent gold-bearing Bonds of the Government, and at the average rate of gold in the past three months will yield about EIGHT AND A HALF per cent. upon the investment.)

The payment of the principal and interest, in gold, is assured, not only by the good faith of the Company, but also by these facts: *First*—The Mortgage under which the Bonds are issued, is executed and recorded under the laws of the State of California, where *specie payment has never been suspended, and where contracts and agreements to pay in gold are legally binding.* *Second*—The Act of Congress authorizes the Company to make their interest payable in gold if they so elect, and the Company's agreement to pay the interest of the First Mortgage Bonds in gold is, therefore, recognized as valid and binding not only by the laws of California, but also by the Act of Congress. *Third*—The revenues of the Company are collected in gold.

The Company is now selling quantities of its alternate sections of land at the minimum rate of \$2 50, in gold, per acre; except to pre-emptors who may deem it advisable to purchase from the Company in order to obtain clear title at once, where the price is \$1 25 per acre. There is evidence that an active settlement will follow the progress of the road, all of which will augment the value of the unsold lands and add to its business and resources.

The First Mortgage Bonds of this Company are destined to occupy a prominent place among First Class Securities in the money markets of this country and Europe, and will, without doubt, be eagerly sought for, and actively dealt in hereafter, at rates materially in advance of the price at which they are now offered by the Company.

Having been for some time familiar with the operations of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, we are satisfied that they are conducted with ability and prudence, and that the energetic and economical management of the Company's affairs entitle them to the confidence of Capitalists and the public. We have carefully investigated the progress, resources, and prospects of the Road, and have the fullest confidence in its success, and in the value and stability of the Company's securities. The attention of Trustees of Estates, Institutions, and individuals desiring a long, safe and remunerative investment, is especially invited to these First Mortgage Bonds.

Orders may be forwarded to us direct, or through the principal Bankers and Bankers in all parts of the country.

Remittances may be made in drafts on New York or Legal Tender National Bank Notes, or other funds current in this city, and the Bonds may be forwarded to any address by Express, free of charge. Inquiries for further particulars, by mail or otherwise, will receive punctual attention.

All kinds of Government Securities received at the full market price in exchange for the above Bonds.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
and Financial Agents of the C. P. R. Co.,

May 1, 1867.

No. 5 Nassau Street, N. Y.



FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
Dealers in Government & other Desirable Securities,
No. 5 NASSAU STREET, N. Y.,
RECOMMEND TO INVESTORS THE
Mortgage Bonds of Central Pacific R. R. Co.

Company is constructing under the patronage of the United States Government Western end of the Great National Highway across the Continent. It will extend from Sacramento, California, across the Sierra Nevada to the State line, traversing the richest and most populous section of the Territory, and thence to the mining regions of the Territories, to the vicinity of the City.

It is the sole Western Link of the only route to the Pacific which is authorized by Congress and aided by the issue of United States Bonds. The road is already completed, equipped and running for 94 miles from Sacramento within 12 miles of the summit of the Sierras, and a large amount of the grading, tunnelling, etc., beyond that point has been accomplished. The Mortgage Bonds of this Company afford unusual inducements of Profit to Investors, for the following among other reasons, viz.:

The rate of interest is Six per cent. in Gold, payable semi-annually in the City of New York.

The principal is payable in Gold at maturity.

The cost of the Bonds, Ninety-five Per Cent. and accrued interest, is less than that of the cheapest Six Per Cent. Gold Bearing Bonds of the Government.

The United States Government provides nearly half the amount necessary to build the entire road, and looks mainly to transportation services and a percentage on the future traffic for re-payment.

Adding to this liberal provision, accompanied with Extensive Grants of Lands, by which the Government fosters this great national enterprise, the success is rendered certain, and its financial stability is altogether independent of the contingencies which attend ordinary Railroad enterprises.

The Security of its First Mortgage Bonds is therefore ample, and their safety and reliability is equalled only by that of the obligations of the Government itself.

The net earnings of the completed portion are already largely in excess of the interest obligations which the Company will incur on twice the distance, and are steadily increasing, rendering the uninterrupted payment of the interest absolutely certain.

At the present rate of Gold they pay nearly $8\frac{1}{2}$ Per Cent. per annum, on the amount invested.

The Bonds are issued in denominations of \$1,000 with semi-annual Gold interest attached, payable in New York, and are offered for the present at 95 per cent. and accrued interest (in currency) from January 1st.

Orders may be forwarded to us direct, or through the principal Banks and all parts of the country.

Orders may be made in drafts on New York, or in Legal Tender Notes, Bank Notes, or other funds current in this city, and the Bonds will be sent to any address by Express, free of charge. Inquiries for further particulars by mail or otherwise, will receive punctual attention.

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FISK & HATCH.
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Company is constructing under the patronage of the United States Government Western end of the Great National Railway across the Continent. The line will extend from Sacramento, California, across the Sierra Nevada California State line, traversing the richest and most populous sections of the same, and thence to the mining regions of the Territories, to the vicinity of Salt Lake City.

It is the sole Western Link of the only route to the Pacific which is authorized by Congress and aided by the issue of United States Bonds.

The road is already completed, equipped and running for 64 miles from Sacramento within 12 miles of the summit of the Sierras, and a large amount of the grading, Tunnelling, etc., beyond that point has been accomplished.

First Mortgage Bonds of this Company afford unusual inducements to investors. Profit to investors, for the following among other reasons, viz.:

The rate of interest is six per cent. in Gold, payable semi-annually in the City of New York.

The principal is payable in Gold at maturity.

The cost of the Bonds, Ninety-five Per Cent, and accrued interest, is Ten per cent. less than that of the cheapest Six Per Cent. Gold Bearing Bonds of the Government.

The United States Government provides nearly half the amount necessary to build the entire road, and looks mainly to transportation services and 3 per centage on the future traffic for re-payment.

Coming to this liberal provision, accompanied with Extensive Grants of Public Lands, by which the Government fosters this great national enterprise, the success is rendered certain, and its financial stability is altogether independent of the contingencies which attend ordinary Railroad enterprises.

The Security of its First Mortgage Bonds is therefore ample, and their safety for safety and reliability is equalled only by that of the obligations of the Government itself.

The net earnings of the completed portion are already largely in excess of interest obligations which the Company will incur on twice the distance, and are steadily increasing, rendering the uninterrupted payment of the interest absolutely certain.

At the present rate of Gold they pay nearly 8½ Per Cent. per annum, on the amount invested.

The Bonds are issued in denominations of \$1,000 with semi-annual Gold Coupons attached, payable in New York, and are offered for the present at 95 per cent of par (in currency) from January 1st.

They may be forwarded to us direct, or through the principal Banks and all parts of the country.

Orders may be made in drafts on New York, or in Legal Tender Notes, Bank Notes, or other funds current in this city, and the Bonds will be sent to any address by Express, free of charge. Inquiries for further particulars by mail or otherwise, will receive punctual attention.

All kinds of Government Securities received at the full market price in New York or the above Bonds.

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